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Republic, it is evident that Mr. Noll failed to make the most of his opportunities, and we can but regret with him that no "comprehensive history of Mexico exists in the English language".

WALTER FLAVIUS McCaleb.

A History of the United States for Secondary Schools. By J. N. LARNED. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin, and Company. 1903. Pp. xxx, 623, 78.)

MR. LARNED tells a story effectively; the many transitions necessary in a text-book are handled skilfully; the logical grouping by topics, rather than the common arbitrary arrangement by geographical divisions and presidential administrations, merits all praise. No other volume will give the young reader so vivid an impression of some important periods and movements.

Seventeen maps are grouped conveniently into an atlas at the front of the volume, and smaller maps are sprinkled plentifully through the text. Other illustration there is none. The bibliography contains about 350 titles, many single titles covering ten or twelve or a hundred volumes. The list is not adapted to the needs or possibilities of secondary schools. At first one might suppose it designed to indicate the author's reading; but, turning to the suggested readings for students, in three passages taken at random I find reference to Kingsford's ten-volume *History of Canada*, Force's *American Archives*, the *Works of Adams*, *Jefferson*, and *Franklin*, Dickinson's *Writings*, the New York state documents, and *The Annual Register* for 1765, besides such special or costly studies as Winsor's *Memorial History of Boston*, Frothingham's *Siege of Boston*, Hosmer's *Hutchinson*, Tudor's *Otis*, Morley's *Walpole*, and Fernow's *Ohio Valley*. In another respect these "Suggested Readings" and "Topics" at the close of the chapters are unsatisfactory: the topics are little more than a repetition of the headings of sections and paragraphs in the text, and the even distribution of references among all topics alike can afford no guidance to the pupil. Moreover the arrangement is wasteful. Chapter XII., "The Jackson Period", contains only twenty-seven pages, but the topics and references at the end take eight pages.

These superficial blemishes are not the worst. The book does not show the spirit or the results of the best scholarship. With at least three recent and admirable text-books already in the field, the public expects the maker of a new text on American history to have intimate and critical acquaintance with some important parts of the subject. Evidence of such qualification is not forthcoming. The book is the work of a gentleman of wide reading and good taste, but not of a historian or a teacher.

To illustrate the more serious faults, I take the treatment of England's commercial policy toward her colonies (pp. 111-113, 128, 132, 133). The old accounts by Bancroft, Hildreth, and Frothingham are followed, and to these writers almost exclusively students are sent for fur-

ther reading. "English" ships, in the meaning of the Navigation Acts, are represented as excluding colonial ships. A highly inflamed and misleading piece of rhetoric from Bancroft is quoted through a half-page of fine print. Lecky's more scholarly treatment is referred to twice in the "Readings", but one of these references is upon a point in which Ashley has shown Lecky at fault. There is no indication that the author knows of the light thrown upon the whole subject by such writers as Channing and Ashley, to say nothing of the special studies by Egerton, Beers, or Miss Lord. An excessive number of minor errors characterize the work. To enumerate them in detail is obviously impossible in this review. I select three periods, and mention for each those misstatements which can be indicated briefly. First, in the early colonial period the London Company (p. 36) is confused with the London merchants who provided financial aid to the Pilgrims. The false idea that the Massachusetts Bay Company's charter was exceptional and liberal in character is strongly emphasized (p. 39). The account of political development in Massachusetts Bay (pp. 65, 66) is crammed with errors. The charter did not provide for "twelve" assistants, but for eighteen, and in the early period after coming to America the company never elected even as many as twelve, though we are expressly (and needlessly) told both these things. "At the outset" the assistants did not elect the governor—not until after a great unconstitutional usurpation, which is ignored in the account. The representative legislature was not created in the "third year" but in the fifth; and it was not composed as stated by Mr. Larned. As such misstatements might lead us to expect, the spirit of the period is wholly missed. The passage regarding Winthrop's terms of office (p. 45) is not important, but it is not correct. The colonial charter of Rhode Island did not restrict suffrage to freeholders (p. 430): that restriction, of course, was established by statute some sixty years after the date of the charter. It is astounding to read (p. 129) that "never elsewhere does there seem to have been such madness" on the subject of witchcraft as at Salem. The statement (p. 62) that the Virginia Assembly of 1619 was "probably the first colonial legislature in the world since those of the ancient Greeks" flatters the Greeks and depreciates the later Romans and the very much later English colonists in Ireland. The allusion to the Ordinance of 1621 (p. 62) implies the non-existence of the greater Charter of 1618. The expression "nullification of the charter by James" is an unhappy way of alluding to the revocation of the Virginia Company's charter (p. 76).

Passing down about a century, and a hundred pages, I note the following points in the treatment of prerevolutionary days. The Stamp Act is said to have "imposed a direct tax" (p. 164). The Regulators of the Carolinas appear as warring solely against "royal" authorities (p. 171). The allusion to the Mecklenburg Resolutions ("which are claimed to have been the first demand for independence", p. 197) will countenance the exploded legend for the audience to whom this book is

addressed. It is wholly improper (p. 172) to style the Watauga Association "the first practically independent commonwealth on American soil", whether or not the words are meant as a quotation. The great Intercolonial Committees inaugurated by Virginia (p. 173) ought not to be confused in character or origin with the merely local committees within Massachusetts, or within any other colony. Foolish as were the acts of the government of George III., we hardly expect in this day to hear a sober text-book apply to them the epithet of "atrocious despotism" (p. 175). The whole account gives an undue impression of unanimity among the colonists and practically ignores the respectable loyalist element.

Omitting about another hundred pages, I note a few statements regarding the establishment of the Constitution and of the government under it. Washington did not "consent in December" (p. 257), nor for some months after, to accept his appointment to the proposed Philadelphia Convention. It was not the Ordinance of 1784, but only the clause in it regarding the exclusion of slavery, which Congress "did not adopt" (p. 264). John Adams did not receive "a majority of the second votes" (p. 266). The passage (p. 274) on Hamilton's financial policy can leave no other impression than that the continental currency was redeemed in full. The Constitution did not "require" the importation of slaves to be stopped in 1808, as stated on page 320.

W. M. WEST.

A Catalogue of Notable Middle Templars. By JOHN HUTCHINSON, Librarian to the Honorable Society of the Middle Temple. (London: Printed for the Society. 1902. Pp. xiv, 284.)

A Calendar of the Middle Temple Records. Edited by CHARLES HENRY HOPWOOD, K.C., one of the Masters of the Bench. (London: Published by order of the Masters of the Bench; sold by Butterworth and Company. 1903. Pp. xxiv, 268.)

UNTIL within the last few years very little has been known of the history of the four inns of court — Gray's Inn, Lincoln's Inn, and the Inner and Middle Temples — wherein the English law student eats his dinners and performs the exercises antecedent to a call to the bar. Sir William Dugdale, of whose *Origines Juridiciales* nearly the whole of the first edition was burned in the fire of London, was the principal authority on the subject and, in fact, almost the only reliable source of information. He had access to the manuscript records of the four inns, and it is only during the past eight years that his extracts have been supplemented to any considerable extent.

Since 1896 the Honorable Societies of the Inner Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn have printed portions of their records and also of their admission registers. In that year, too, Mr. C. H. Hopwood edited an old manuscript dated 1739, containing *Observations on the Constitution Customs and Usuage of the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple*.